MARS HEAD.

Diving for the Dead of the Lost Atlantic.

FIVE BODIES RECOVERED YESTERDAY

One Hundred and Seventy Tons of Cargo Brought Up.

DANGERS OF THE COAST.

What Should Be Done to Prevent the Recurrence of Like Calamities.

THE BRAVE MINISTER.

Caring For and Burying the Dead-An Unseemly Local Quarrel for Possession of the Recovered Property.

The cloud of affiction and mourning still hovers over Halifax—in fact, it is doubtful if anywhere in the world where the particulars of the Atlantic dis aster are known there is not a universal feeling of profound sorrow. The men who are here from the states, mostly from New York, seeking the bodies of brothers, sisters and relatives, go about the streets in a despondent mood, all hoping that they may, at least, have the sad consolation of paying the last sad tribute to the inanimate forms of loved ones, even though they may be distorted, bloated, stiff and stark in the cold embrace of death. The people of Halifax are very kind, and give such comfort as they can, but it does not bring back their dear ones who are lost and are now floating around in the broken cargo of the

THE SCENE OF THE WRECK from the shore is very little if any changed from that described in the despatches yesterday. Divers were at work almost at daybreak this morning and did not cease their labors until the departure of the HERALD tugbeat at twilight this evening. The weather was fine, the water calm and placid and everything combined to favor their efforts. The result of their labors, briefly told, was the recovery of five bodies; four of them the remains of steerage passengers, and the other the corpse of one of the crew. Not a single cabin passenger, in addition to those reported, has been The total of the cargo recovered during the day was about a hundred and seventy tons, consisting largely of machinery, dry goods, crockery, and now and then a case of silks and other valuable dry goods. An effort was made to cut into the saloon, and after fitteen iron bolts had been drawn and a large plate removed it was found that the portion of the wreck which the divers took for the saloon was only a part of one of the coal bunkers. Among the broken fragments of the cargo and debris floating below the submarine workers can discover the distorted and mutilated corpses staring at them and drifting here and there with the wreck at the mercy of the rolling sea, all forming

A HIDEOUS AND REVOLTING SPECTACLE which it is almost impossible to describe. Captain Williams, the commander of the ill-fated steamer, viewed the wreck carefully to-day, and reports to e HERALD correspondent that he has no idea but that many of the stateroom locks were so dislocated by the shock when the steamer struck the rock that their occupants were unable to open the doors; and he therefore concluded that their bodies will be found within when the divers are able to get at them. It is well known that some of the rescued were obliged to smash the panels before they could get from their rooms, and one of these apes has been told in the thrilling expe rience of Mr. Brady, the third officer. The expected divers from New York, Boston and Lake Superior have not yet arrived, but are hourly expected. When they do come the submarine force will be more than trebled, and probably the saloon will be speedily reached.

THE HERALD DIVER

is at the scene of the wreck, anxiously awaiting the opportunity to go below, and when an entrance has been effected to the cabin, the public will be promptly advised of the terrible spectacles which probably exist, and which the most fearful and vivid imagination must fail to contemplate. The scene on shore where the bodies of the poor

victims are being consigned to their last resting place are most harrowing and revolting. Some of the corpses it is positively sickening to gaze upon They are in many cases bloated, bruised and disfigured in a most terrible manner, and in other instances their appearance denotes as if they were enjoying a peaceful slumber rather than lying in the sleep of death.

THE GRAVES OR TRENCHES where they are consigned are about twelve feet wide, thirty or forty teet long and four or five feet deep. The rude coffins containing the unfortunate victims are placed in these four abreast and two deep, and then covered over with twelve or fitteen inches of earth. Such have been the rude ceremonies over the hundreds of human beings who went down in the ill-fated Atlantic. There have been no obsequies, no friends near to shed a parting tear over their graves, and the only requiem which will be heard will be the dashing surf along the coast where they met their untimely fate. The Collector of the port of Halifax has increased his means at the scene of the wreck for the

PROTECTION OF THE PROPERTY RECOVERED and the valuables found upon the bodies of the un fortunate victims, but he has not as yet managed effairs in person. He goes down to Prospect to morrew, for the first time, on the Dominion cut ter, which has been lying here almost from the moment of the disaster. The magistrates are very Indignant at being compelled to give up the property which they have taken from the bodies o the victims, and one of them came up to the city yesterday to consult counsel as to whether the Collector had the anthority to demand their delivery. The Collector in all that he has done or failed to do says that he is acting under instruc tions from the Dominion government, and the property retained in his possession will be held one year, and if not reclaimed up to that time will be appro priated towards defraving the burial expenses of all the bodies.

THE BRAVE EPISCOPALIAN MINISTER The Rev. Mr. Ancient takes charge of the burial of all except those who are identified as Catholics and taken to the Catholic cemetery at Terrence Bay. He assists at grave digging, conveying the bodies in boats and reads the burial services.

The Court of Inquiry will be postponed until Sat-WHAT SHOULD BE DONE TO PREVENT LIKE DISAS-

Although Captain Williams has not as yet shown himself blameless for the appalling calamity, it must be admitted that his is but a divided respon sibility, and other causes and other means contributing to the disaster must not be overlooked. While the Dominion authorities are investigating. in a manner somewhat novel and extraordinary the cause of the terrible disaster which red in such a fearful and unprecedented loss life and preperty, it would be well for them also to turn their attention to the neglected condiof a dangerous coast and ascertain what additional means of safety are necessary, It is considered that the interests of commerce and of British and American underwriters, apar from what is due to the cause of humanity, imperatively proves that something should be immene. The HERALP correspondent has taken pains to inquire from various sources what is absolutely needed to remove existing dangers and relieve life and property from the perils of

navigation along an extended coast. Sambro, where the Captain of the unfortunate steamer supposed he was heading, there is a lightlouse and a fog trumpet, which can only be heard in ordinary weather about two miles, and in a heavy blow probably not more than one mile. Now this terrible calamity shows that what is required at Sambro, in addition to the lighthouse, is

A STEAM FOG WHISTLE thermore, in the vicinity of the scene of the disaster there should be placed a lightship with a steam whistle which can be heard at least four or five miles distant. Had these means of safety existed when the ill-fated Atlantic was approaching Halliax harbor in all propability this heartrending disaster would never have occurred. Again, at Prospect, near the scene of the wreck, there should be a station or coast guard, with lifeboats and proper appliances for saving life and property. With these the movements of the Dominion revenue cutter at the time of the calamity would not have been so lamentable. At Little Hope, a little rock island about sixty miles from Prospect there is a red revolving light, but a fog whistle is also required which can be heard half a doze miles, At Cape Sable, also, there is a bright revolving light, but in addition a steam fog whistle is absolutely required, for the approach to it is the most dangerous along the who le coast. On Seal Island, seventeen miles from Cape Breton, in addition to the fixed light there is a sert of fog whistle, but the safety of navigation requires that there should be placed a steam log whistle which can be heard at a much greater distance than the one new there. About three and a half miles from Seal Island Light there is

THE BLIND ROCK. which at low water can be partly seen. Beside this, seven miles from Cape Sable, is the Brazil rock, on or near which there is nothing to indicate its location or existence to mariners. This rock at lew water is twelve feet below the surface. If the HEBALD can be instrumental in directing the attention and influencing the action of the Dominion government to supply the needed requirements for the protection of life and property along the not only upon the people of the Dominion, but upon the friends of humanity everywhere. British and American underwriters and all classes of ship owners will especially feel grateful for contributing to lighten their responsibilities, and at the same time promoting the interests of commerce, in which all countries are interested.

Thirty of the Atlantic Passengers in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 9, 1873. Thirty of the ill-fated steamer Atlantic passen gers arrived here this morning.

THE HERALD AS THE BEARER OF GLAD TIDINGS.

An Incident of the Atlantic Calam ity-Joy Over a Rescued Brother.

(From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, April 6.] The news of the great calamity of the year, the sinking of the steamship Atlantic, given in the Gazette last Wednesday morning, was freighted with grief for one family in Davenport. It was grief with agonizing suspense-for there was no knowing whether the object of the painful solicitude was lost or saved, but the probabilities were that he was among those who found a watery grave. The person most interested in the news was Mrs. Mary Foley, who lives in East Davenport. Her brother James was among the passengers board the Atlantic. On Wednesday and Thursday she was unable to get any information concerning her brother, by telegraph, and so she was forced to wait until the publication of a full list of lost and saved-her heart being loaded with mingled sorrow and anxiety to a degree that threatened her health, if not her mind. She was at the Post Office on the arrival of every mail, to look for papers from a distance. Morning and evening she waited for the city dailies with hope and fear, only to have her fears enhanced. Yesterday morning she appeared at the Post Office, where Assistant Postmaster Teale was ready to greet her with glad news. As she approached the delivery he held out a NEW YORK HERALD of Thursday morning, which contained a complete list of the persons rescued from the rocks and wreck to which they clung s long, and in the list was the name of James Foley. She clapped her hands, and wept and laughed; she kissed the paper again and again, and was in an ecstacy that would not allow her to be quiet. Mr. Teale says her countenance was the happiest in expression he ever saw at that place of expressions, the ladies' delivery. The spectators were touched by her conduct, and several gentlemen congratulated her on the receipt of the good news. The next thing will be a letter from the brother, if, indeed, he does not appear himself.

GLOUCESTER FISHERMEN DROWNED.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., April 9, 1873. Benjamin Carpenter and Archie Beaton, of the fishing schooner Sarah P. Ayers, of this port, were lost in a dory off the banks, and Michael Carleton was washed overboard from the schooner Aaron

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Flat necklaces are much worn by ladies with short necks. They were introduced by the queen of opera bouffe-Mile. Schneider.

M. Herve's "Veuve de Malabar" has been de layed at the Varieties, owing to the fliness of Mile. Deveria, who has the principal part. The Count de Waldeck, who just celebrated the

one hundred and seventh anniversary of his birth, is building a theatre in Paris, of which he is to be the director. Six new theatres are being built in Vienna for

the Great Exhibition—City Theatre, Opera Comique, Court Theatre, Residence Theatre, Academy Theatre (for French plays of the higher order) and International Theatre. The New York Mannercher give a concert at Ter-

race Garden on Easter Sunday evening, at which Miss Henne, contralto; Mr. Graf, tenor, and Mr. Bergner, 'cello, appear. The erchestra will be under the direction of Mr. Reinhard.

Mr. A. Grant, the banker, has purchased from Mme, Ressini her husband's inediced works for the sum of 100,000f. They will now be published, and the profits will be handed over to the Royal Acc demy of Music and the Society of Musicians jointly. A curious resuscitation of a poetic drama, the music by Bach, has taken place at the Salle Pleyel

in Paris, at a concert devoted specially to the great tone-master's works. It is called "The Quarrel of Photous and Pan." The great Bach had in his day: only the tinkling harpsichord to write for. In the score of the classic opera he does not use horns, bassoons or trombones; but the instrumentation i confined to the string quartet, three trumpets, two boes, two flutes, drums and cymbal. Theodore Thomas announces a grand festival week of oratorios and concerts at Steinway Hall,

commencing on the 22d instant. The festival wil consist of four evening and one matinee perform ances. The first will be "Elijah" and the second Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" and selections from "Israel in Egypt." The Beston Handel and Hay den Society, with Mrs. West, Mrs. Smith, Mis den Society, with Mrs. West, Mrs. Smith, Miss Carey, Mr. Varley, Mr. Whitney and Mr. Rudolphsen, as soloists, will take part in these oratoric perfermances. On the 25th a concert will be given with Thomas' orchestra as the main feature. Rubinstein, Mills and Mason will play a Bach concerto for three planos, and the orchestra will present a new overture (Ms.) to "Tannhauser." On the 26th the immortal choral symphony of Beethoven will form a crowning attraction for the festival.

BRUTAL ASSAULT BY A DESPERATE CON-VICT.

BOSTON, April 9, 1873. A tragedy took place in the State Prison at Charlestown this morning, which threatens to prove fatal. As the convicts were marching in line, as usual, from breakfast William Patterso attacked John E. Shaw, a prison official, one of the attacked John E. Shaw, a prison efficial, one of the escort, and dealt him two terrible blows with a large knife, which he had secreted about his person. Shaw's hand was nearly out off, and his face lead open with a gash eight inches long. He was removed to the hospital in a precarious condition. Patterson was at once secured, he was serving a ten years' sentence for ourglary, having previously been a convict for twelve years.

THE FATE OF O'KELLY.

An Appeal to President Grant by the Cubans of New York.

Why the Spaniards Would Silence the Herald Commissioner.

THE PRESS ON THE ARREST.

An Impartial Journalist and Not a Rebel or Spy.

Last evening the following communication was

transmitted to General Grant :-TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED

Intelligence has just been received from Cuba, b which it appears that Mr. James O'Kelly, the Com missioner delegated by the HERALD to gather facts concerning the war pending on that island, has been arrested by the Spanish authorities and is now liable to trial by court martial. This news has naturally produced a well-founded alarm among the Cuban residents in this country. They understand the spirit that animates the Spaniards in Cuba, and they fear for the life of an American citizen, who, imbued with the free spirit of this great people, accepted the mission of studying and investigating and communicating to the world, through the medium of the press, the facts concerning this war, which for four years has been

WAGED BY LIBERTY AGAINST DESPOTISM. The citizens of Cuba have had no share in the mission entrusted to Mr. O'Kelly, but when a man with a brave heart, representing one of the great journals of this city, undertook the painful and dangerous task referred to, they could not but feel a deep interest in his undertaking and in his They felt assured from the outset that the result of his investigations would be favorable to them; that the testimony of an impartial witness must and would show the meral and physical re sources of the natives of the island, which entitle

That nation has never recognized their right to interfere in their own affairs. It has ruled them with a rod of iron for the most selfish purposes and committed without hesitation the most flagrant acts of injustice. All improvement has thus been shut out from a people all the more entitled to fee and appreciate the regenerating influence of lib erty because of their proximity to this great Republic and their consequent superiority over their oppressors.

The world will then be able to learn and under stand that in that island there is now organize and established a republican government with a constitution of unsurpassed liberality and freedom. PROOF WILL BE OFFERED, OF A CONCLUSIVE CHAP

ACTER, showing the existence of armles that are struggling against, and able to meet on equal terms, the best and most experienced troops of the Spanish government; and, above all, and what is most important, the world will be satisfied that it is the deter mination and unalterable resolve of Cuba to be free

It is evident that on all these subjects the inter ests of Cuba and of Spain are diametrically opposed to each other, and that the Spanish authorities in the island will

USE EVERY EFFORT TO DROWN THE VOICE OF MR. O'KELLY, and to appropriate to themselves all the notes, proofs and memoranda that he may have accumu lated; and, as the most expeditious and familiar method that they are acquainted with, applicable to such cases, is the infliction of summary capital nunishment, no one need wonder if, under pre tended forms of justice, employed for the meresake of saving appearances, they should resort to that course in the present instance.

NOR NEED ANY PERSON WONDER IF the first intelligence that reaches us should appris us that Mr. O'Kelly has disappeared from this

A VICTIM OF SPANISH CRUELTY AND STATE POLICY. Under these urgent circumstances, permit us, Mr. President, composing, as we do. the Directory Committee of the "Society of the Friends of Cuba. to direct our feeble voice to you, the Chief Magistrate of this great people, and respectfully ask your intervention in favor of a man now in great peril, and whose only offence lies in this, that, having been educated and accustomed to the practice of republican institutions, he has undertaken to disclose to the world, after persona investigation and upon positive proofs, the actua condition of Cuban affairs.

THE ADMINISTRATION WILL DO ITS DUTY. We well know, sir, that Mr. O'Kelly, being a American citizen, active in discharge of a duty of an eminently American character, the government to which he belongs needs no stimilus to urge it to that course which the exigencies of the case so imperatively demand. Of this we are fully convinced, and we cannot remain silent, even if ou appeal should be utterly useless and uncalled for But we desire, at least, in advance,

TO GIVE SOME PROOF OF OUR GRATITUDE o the man wao, by the mere public exhibition o the simple truth, will essentially contribute promptly and effectually to stop this terrible effusion of blood and to put an end to the terrible dis tress and suffering that have accompanied the struggles of a neighboring people on their way to

J. G. D. DE VILLEGAS, President. FRANCISCO ARTEAGA, Treasurer, HILARIO CISNEROS. VICENTE MESTRE. JUAN JOSE DIAZ. PEDRO M. RIVERO, Secretary.

THE HERALD IN CUBA.

French Views and Comments on Herald's Cuban Expedition. [From the Courrier des Etats Unis, April 9.]

There can be but one opinion as to the fate in re serve for Mr. O'Kelly, the Commissioner of the HERALD, who has been arrested in Cuba by the Spanish anthorities, and that is that his life is not in danger; it is also highly probable that he is more secure where he now is than where he was recently, or where he might have been, either among the insurgents or the lovalists. The HERALD has had every possible information upon the subject, and it publishes several reports from its reporters which agree on these points, viz., that if Mr. O'Kelly has done nothing but fulfil his mission as an observer, that if he has neither acted in concerwith the insurgents, given no aid or assistance to their cause, carried despatches or information on their behalf, nor done anything else that might cause him to be regarded as a spy, he need have no fear for his life, and that the only verdict arrived at will be that he shall be politely shown out of the island, with a request never again to place his feet on the soif. There is one way, however, in which evil might befall him, and this would be in case he by chance or surprise, should fall into the hands of band of volunteers, who would kill him without waiting for instructions from the authorities. Ac cording to a report of the regular correspondent of the HERALD In Cuba, transmitted by him to Key West, it appears that in an interview with Captain General Ceballos he reminded the latter of his previous promise that if O'Kelly were caught after returning from the insurgent lines he would be sim ply expelled. "This is true," replied the General, but on the condition, implied, that O'Kelly was no found guilty of having been in concert with the insurgents, and that he proved his neutrality suring his sejourn among them." This restriction is, ac cording to the mind of the correspondent, but the result of an afterthought, and causes him considerable anxiety. The anxiety of the corresponden is very natural; nevertheless it is quite clear that the Captain General, who, at the time he was

speaking, knew very little, if anything, beyond the information in possession of his interrogator, could not in advance guarantee the safety of the prisoner before being assured he was not placing himsel in a compromising position.

According to the same correspondent O'Kelly has already been subjected to an investigation, at which he has refused to answer any questions The Captain General on being consulted telegraphed immediately that the Court should pursue the investigation conformably with the prescriptions of the law and not consult him further. This would indicate that Senor Ceballos desired the Court to freely interpret the instruction, proceed with the discussion, and, if necessary, pronounce his arrest within the statute, following which, policy or humanity would dictate to them the method of exe cuting the sentence. He seems to desire that ful light be shed on the whole affair, that the conduct of O'Kelly may be perfectly understood, but not that the correspondent of the HERALD, whether

that the correspondent of the HERALD, whether guilty or innocent, be purely and simply released as being piaced beyond the law by the mere authority of his patrons.

It is apparent, moreover, that the Captain General believes that he would be held to account by public opinion, that if he were to do this it would be considered an act of liberalism, and that he would not fail to be reproached for so doing unless able to support his action with the best possible reasons. In the excited state of the public mind in a country so agitated as Cuba there are not wanting fanatics who clamor for chastisement, of which we have an example in the following article published April 6 in the Diarrio, of Havana, under the head of correspondence from New York:—

I have the moral conviction that the object of O'Keily's

respondence from New York:—

I have the moral conviction that the object of O'Kelly's mission was to carry advices to the insurgents and post them regarding the filibustering projects concerting in this country. This is nothing more than to continue what Henderson began, and it will be observed that after the interview the latter held with Agramonte the insurgents have shown more activity and pertuacity in their operations. To leave the island is easy enough; but to reach the rebels offers many difficulties. Only on such a pretext as that of Henderson and O'Kelly can verbal counsel and plans of action, which study of the question in the United States gives rise to, be taken with impulity to the insurgents, in order that their movements may be in concert with the plans of the laborances.

taken with impusity to the insurgents, in order that their movements may be in concert with the plans of the laborantes.

It is fair to presume that these are simple suppositions, and, besides, if there were any foundation in them, a man in the position of Mr. O'Kelly would not be so foolish as to allow them to see anything that might be put in evidence against him. But, on the other hand, the Captain General would certainly be accused of a guilty complaisance and of exhibiting a humiliating pushlanimity if, instead of awaiting from a regular inquiry the proof of his innocence, he were to take upon himself to declare his innocence without being able at the same time to prove his convictions to the public.

The correspondent of the Herald in Washington has made several visits upon distinguished gentlemen in reference hereto, but did not ascertain a great deal. Mr. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, had nothing at all to say; a call was made upon Mr. Caleb Cushing, another on General Butler and the last on the Spanish Consul. All were agreed that unless he had committed acts in concert with the insurgents O'Kelly ran no serious danger. Mr. Caleb Cushing, whose opinions en foreign affairs are considered as authority, thinks that the Cuban insurrection has brought about a crisis more dangerous to Spain than herself, who, in the midst of the internal divisions at home, requires all her forces, and must be greatly perplexed to supply the constant reinforcements necessary for Cuba. Caleb Cushing remarks on this subject that the revolutions which have separated Spain from her American colonies have always immediately followed a revolution in the metropolis. It would be difficult to find it otherwise, for in Spain they are always on the eve of a revolution.

What Will Become of O'Kelly?

[From Le Messager Franco-Amercain, April 9.] We learn that Mr. O'Kelly, the HERALD cor espondent, was arrested at Manzanillo on March 31. The prisoner has refused to respond to any ques tions put to him. The Captain General consulted by the authorities of Manzanillo, has declared that the inquiry must take its course, and that the laws must be executed without further reference to him must be executed without further reference to him in Havana. The investigation is ordered upon the ground that Mr. O'Kelly has taken part in the insurrection during his stay in the Cuban camps. If it is true that they have found upon him despatches from the insurgents intended for their agents in the United States, his position as correspondent of the Herald cannot shield him from the conseituences of the act. Besides, the government organ in Havana affirms positively, that Mr. O'Kelly was commissioned to act as an intermediary between the insurgents and the Cuban refugees in New York, with the view of preparing for landing additional cargoes of arms. It is to be hoped, in the interest of Mr. O'Kelly, that this grave accusation is false.

THE HERALD AND ITS QUADRUPLE AND

[From the Alexandria (Va.) Gazette, April 7.] The NEW YORK HERALD appeared on Sunday morning in a quintuple form, containing twenty pages, one hundred and twenty columns, of which seventy-eight are devoted to advertisements and forty-two to news and general intelligence. The HERALD is printed on five Hoe rotary eight and ten cylinder presses and two Bullock perfecting resses, being seven in all, issuing the edition at the rate of one thousand sheets per minute, taking twe hours and a half to print its edition of one hundred and fifty thousand copies. The HERALD has just cause to be proud of its unprecedented success.

HURRAH FOR THE HERALD!-THE NEW YORK

NONPAREIL which is winning new wreaths for its triumphs typographical. Ahead always, it is now bidding bye-bye to all rivalry by distancing all competitors and stands alone, itself its only parallel! It is a pleasure to praise it, because it never solicits puffs but prefers to stand upon its own merits as the acknowledged head and front of American news papers. Admiration and wonder are the prope terms to express our surprise in looking over the number for Sunday, March 30-quadruple sheet, with supplement—comprising eighteen pages, a perfect paper, containing 108 columns of printed matter, of which sixty-seven columns are made up of advertisements.

[From the Home Journal, New York, April 9.]

A MARVEL IN JOURNALISM. The HERALD on Sunday published what it called a quintuple sheet—twenty pages of six columns each, one hundred and twenty columns in all, seventy-seven of which were occupied with adver tisements. A single newspaper issue has never been so successful nor profitable in this country, certainly, and we doubt if it has ever been equalle anywhere.

[From the Norfolk Journal, April 8.] Thousands of enterprising men in New York an elsewhere have reduced advertising to a science. pertect and complete in all its parts. They estinate not upon assumed premises, but upon facts and figures wherein there is no deception. They pay out thousands upon thousands (may we not say millions, since the HERALD took in \$35,000 cash in a single day last week for advertising) to the publishers, not as a mere speculation, but with the full assurance that they are placing it where it will do the most good.

THE HERALD IN THE SOUTH. FOREST, Miss., March 25, 1878.

As a Southern man I feet that I am placed under special obligation to you for the article that recently appeared in your columns on the South. As an American, feeling an interest in the advancement of the whole country, I thank you for it. Not because, from the high position the HERALD holds in the estate of journalism, I might not look to it for broad and catholic views on matters of great national interest, but because the south has been so long, so uniformly and persistently underrated in the journals North that such utterances fall upon our ears here a pleasant surprise. If they could enly carry conviction to the financial head and heart of the North, and lead to more earnest, even though selfish, sympathy on the part of that section with us, resulting in permitting us to rebuild the south, untrammelied by the interference of parties alien to us, and not understending or caring to understand the mutual dependence of the south and the North, they would constitute a gospel of reconstruction, by the side of which the coid, naked and flerce enactments of the past legal reconstruction would sink into insignificance—nay, contempt. Yours respectfully.

A SOUTHERNER. in the estate of journalism. I might not look to it

FIRE IN BROADWAY. At a quarter to eight o'clock last night a fire

broke out on the third floor of the three story rear brick building 337 Broadway, occupied by Ma M. Traubman, jeweiry; damage, \$1,000. The fire M. Traubman, jeweiry; daminge, \$1,000. The fire extended to the third floor, front building, occupied by Mr C. A. Bedell, manufactor of corsets; damage by fire and water about \$1,000. The second floor was occupied by M. Lippman & Brother, ciothiers; damage trifling. The first floor by Thadmesnigs & Co., dealers in stationery; damage slight. The building is owned by the Moffat estate; damage, about \$500. The cause of fire and the amount of insurance are unknown.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Never-Ending Grasping After the Spoils.

MORE ABOUT THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Comptroller Green's Crisis a Very Severe One.

HE IS YET TO LIVE A LITTLE WHILE.

The Familiar Buncombe About Parties and the City Government.

Assembly Discussion on the Police Justices Bill.

ALBANY, April 9, 1873. The Senate Chamber was crowded to-day to hear the battle of words and votes that the charter was presaged, and every Senator except Madden and Ames was in his seat. On calling up the charter question Senator D. P. Wood moved to strike out all in section 2 relating to the retention of

THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN. He thought the universal voice of New York city was in favor of its abolishment, and did not doubt that it would be cheaper to repay members their election expenses than continue the present Beard

Mr. Weismann thought the Board ought to remain until the expiration of its present term.

Mr. Benedict said in his view it was the universa desire of New York city that the Assistant Aldermen be retained. He thought the next Legislature would take steps further upon this matter but he would not himself accept the respon sibility of abolishing it now. It had been in use for forty years, and had been established by a convention of wisdom and worth unsurpassed in similar bodies since. Its abolition is a project of the Committee of Seventy in order that cumulative voting might be put in use.

Senator Tiemann favored the Board. Every Sen ator here who has been a member of the Common Council is in favor of retaining both Boards, and he was in hopes they would be retained.

The motion was lost. Ayes 5, nays 21, as fol lows-Mr. Cock having paired with Senator Madden, who has gone home on account of a death in his family. YEAS. - Messrs. Lowery, McGowan, Wager, Wiesman

D. P. Wood-5.

NAYS-Allen, Baker, Benedict, Bowen, Chatfield, Dick-inson, Foster, Graham, Haroner, Johnson, Lewis, Murphy, O'Brien, Palmer, Perry, Robertson, Scoresby, Ticanan, Winslow, J. Wood, Woodin-21. [Democrats and liberals in Italics.] Senator Murphy proposed his amendment making

THE CONTROLLER'S OFFICE ELECTIVE. as follows: The head of the finance department shall be called the Controller of City of New York and shall be first elected on the first Tuesday in and shall be first elected on the first Tuesday in June, 1873, and take his office en the 1st day of July succeeding, and hold such office until January 1, 1878. Thereafter the Comptroller shall be elected every four years succeeding, commencing at the general election in 1877.

THE HEADS OF DEFARTMENTS ALL ELECTIVE.

Senator D. P. Wood amended by making also elective the offices of Commissioner of Public Works, President of the Board of Police, President of the Department of Parks and the Corporation Counsel.

Works, President of the Board of Police, President of the Department of Parks and the Corporation Counsel.

Senator Murphy opposed putting the purse and the sword in the hands of one man. He thought the Comptroller stood on peculiar ground apart from all other heads of departments.

Senator Lowery did not doubt the truth of his statement, but he saw no reason why the Comptroller should not retain his place as well as the other heads of the departments, and he saw no reason why the camendment made by the Senator from the Twenty-second (Mr. D. P. Wood) should not be adopted as well as that of the Senator from the Third (Mr. Murphy).

Senator D. P. Wood said he favored keeping the Comptroller an independent officer; but when you put him in the

put him in the
CAULDRON OF ELECTIVE POLITICS
you make him dependent upon the most tyrannical of masters—a voting population only one in
ten of whom have an interest in the strict guardianship of the public treasury.

Senator Lewis said ne had not been consulted
outside the Chamber regarding this matter, but he
desired to suggest the propriety of electing the
Comptroller of New York just as we do the Comptroller of the State.

Senator Tiemann said it was only a few years ago

troller of the State.
Senator Themann said it was only a few years ago that all the heads of departments were elected.
Senator Woodin said he thought the Senator from the Eighth (Mr. Tiemann) ought to be better informed than any of us, but he was mistaken in this matter. He then read a synopsis of statutes relative to the methods of selection of such heads, shewing that the Croten Aqueduct Board and the Countroller had been elected, but the ler had been elected, but the other heads had never been elected, except once, under the laws of 1849. He thought Messrs, Flagg and Hall, who were elected, were the best Comptrollers New York city ever had.

Mr. Tlemann (very promptly)—And Connolly was

and Hall, who were elected, were the best comptrollers New York city ever had.

Mr. Tlemann (very promptly)—And Connolly was also elected, and he was the very worst.

Senator D. P. Wood said, nevertheless, it only got three votes.

Senator Murphy said there were nine.

Senator Palmer thought the suggestion a good one. Dick Connolly was the last Comptroller elected, but it seems he began his stealing after he was appointed. There can be no check where the Mayor countersigns the wariants drawn by his own appointee. Millions of dollars are drawn every day, and the little close Corporation, including the Mayor and Comptroller, have the sole jurisdiction over them. He favored the retention of Mr. Green, but he also lavored the election of the Comptroller. A great principle was involved in the question.

Senator Benedict thought that the Comptroller should not be elected any more than a cashier of a bank, for he is cashier of the city of New York. This proposition never presented itself to me until it was suggested by the Senator from the Third. I have heard of the Custom House

Senator Murphy said he had not had any consultation with any one about this proposition, and certainly not with that gentieman of high character from the lobby whom the Senator from the Nineteenth (Mr. Lowery) mentions.

Mr. Lowery—If the Senator will allow me, I left the "high character" out.

Mr. Murphy—The Senator will allow me, I left the "high character" out.

Mr. Murphy—The Senator from the Twenty-second says the Comptroller, if the office were elective, would have to go down to the people. And has it come to this? Is it going down to receive the suffrages of our free people? How came the Senator himself here? Did he go down, descend to base uses, as I understand it, to secure his return to this Chamber? No, sir. The people know where worth and honesty is concerned, and if the ballot box is

ballot box is

NOT TAMPERED WITH
they will secure honesty and worth in their officers.
I have not presented their suggestion in view of
any difficulties pending in the dominant party, but
I have presented it solely in obedience to the
democratic principles of my whole notitical life.
Senator D. P. Wood thought as the Senator from
the Third was so eloquent over the rights of the
people in regard to the election of one officer, that
he would favor the extension of that right to
the election of the four other officers included
in his (Wood's) amendment.
THE YOTE.

THE VOTE. THE VOTE.

The vote was then taken on Senator Wood's amendment, adding the four departments to the list of elective officers, and was lost by 18 to 9, as follows (democrats and liberal republicans in

Halles :—
YEAN-Messrs. Allen, Harrower, Johnson, Lowery, Herphy, O'Brien, Scoresby, Tiemann and D. P. Wood-D. SAYS-Messrs. Adams, Baker, Benedict, Bowen, Chatfield, Dickinson, Fester, Graham, Lewis, McCiowan, Palner, Perry, Robertson, Wagner, Wiesmann, Winslow, J. Wood and Woodin—18.

Painer, Perry, Robertson, Wagner, Wiesmain, Winslow, J. Wood and Woodin—18.

CLOSING IN.

Mr. D. P. Wood then further amended to make the election of Comptroller take place only at the expiration of the term of the present incumbent, in 1875. He said there was no reason why any distinction should be made against the present able incumbent, and ne was willing to suppose that this was not a personal attack upon Mr. Green.

While the vote was being taken it was seen that it would be very close, and Senator Johnson requested that the Sergeant-at-Arms be requested to invite Senators in. The Lieutenant Governor Immediately gave the requisite order.

Mr. Winslow—The roles give the President no authority to require the attendance of Senators.

Mr. Johnson—if the Senator from the Eighteenth would read the rules he would learn differently. The Senate has the right to require the attendance of its Senators if it wishes, and courtesy would indicate the advisability of informing absent members that there is an important question before the Hoose.

Mr. D. P. Wood—Mr. President, we have the

House.

Mr. D. P. Wood—Mr. President, we have the fight not only to send the Sergeant-at-Arms for absent members, but we have the right to compet them to vote. That has been the rule here longer than the years on the Senator's head.

The Sergeant-at-Arms at once posted through the cloak and ante rooms, but without making any important capture. The lobbies were filled only by members of another House.

The following is

THE VOTE ON MR. WOOD'S AMENDMENT
Yeas-Messrs. Ailen, Baker, Foster, Barrower,

Lowery, Marchy, Palmer, Perry, Scores's, Tiomms, D. P. Wood, T. Wood—13.

Nays—Messrs, Adams, Benedict, Bowen, Hatfield, Dickmon, Graham, Lewis, McGowan, O'Brien, Robertson Wagner, Wiesmann, Winslow, Woodin—14.

Wasner, Wiesmann, Winslow, Woodin—14.

It was declared lost.
Senator Lewis proposed to make the election take place at the general election in November.

AN ERROR IN THE COUNT.

This amendment was lost by a vote of 14 to 14; but the Clerk having made an error in the

terms of all such capers of the count, senator Johnson asked that it be reconsidered. He said the extra election would cost \$15.0,000, and he believed some arrangement would be come to between the Mayor and the dominant party before the general election which may obviate the necessity for any special election.

The amendment of Mr. Lewis was then carried by a vote of 17 to 10—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Chatneld, Dickinson, Graham, O'Brien, Wagner, Winslew, J. Wood and Woodin alone voting against it, and the following gentlemen having changed their original votes from may to yea:—Bowen, Foster, Lowery and Murphy.

Senator Tiemann moved to amend so that all the officers elective under this charter, Mayor included, be first elected in next November, and the terms of all such elective officers now in office expire in January next.

ciuded, be first elected in next November, and the terms of all such elective onfeers now in onlice expire in January next.

SOME SHARP DISCUSSION

ensued on a point of order raised by Senator Bowen, that Senator Themann's amendment had not been suggested in Committee of the Whole, and the chair deciding that the point was not well taken, Mr. Bowen appealed to the Senate from the decision. He was so completely cornered, however, by sharp parliamentarians on the other side that he finally withdrew his appeal. Mr. Themann was waked up to a startling condition by the snari in which he had unitentionally got the Senate, and although, like a Trojan, he refused to back down, he tried various desperate remedies to relieve the vexed body. The most desperate of these was a wild attempt to "recommit the amendment to the Committee of the Whole, with instructions," which was too palpably impracticable to admit of entertainment for a moment even by Lieutenant Governor Robinson, who does not generally allow such idle rubbish as parliamentary requirements to interfere with his conduct of the business, and had not Bowen withdrawn his appeal there is positively no limit to the desperation to which the Roman Senator from the Eighth might have been driven.

THE SWEEPING AMENDMENT OF TIEMANN was finally rejected by the very close vote of 12 to 15, as follows:—

Yeas—Mesers. Allen. Foster, Harrover, Johnson, Lord, Marghin, O' Brica, Pathner, Ferry, Sozeeby, Temann and D.

P. Wood—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Baker, Benedict, Bowen, Chatfield, Dickinson, Graham, Lewis, Lowery, McGowan, Robertson, Weismann, Wissiow, J. Wood and Wood-MURPHY'S AMENDMENT.

The question then recurred upon Senator Murphy's amendment, which being redrawn to accord with the amendment adopted to it, reads as fol-

The head of the Finance Department shall be called the Comptroller of the city of New York. He shall be elected at the next general election in that city, and at such election every four years thereafter. He shall take his office on the 1st day of January after his election, and hold the same for four years and until his successor shall be elected and duly qualified, unless sooner removed as herein provided.

A RECESS.

Two o'clock having arrived, however, before a vote was taken, the Senate went into executive session, and on coming out took a recess until half-past seven o'clock this evening. The early hours of

session, and on coming out took a recess until halfpast seven o'clock this evening.

The early hours of

THE EVENING SESSION

were taken up in a dull discussion of a resolution
introduced by Senator Lewis, requiring the Canal
Commissioners te refrain irom repairing the recent
damage to non-paying lateral canals until steps
may be taken by the Legislature looking to a
permanent closing of such canals. The resolution
was adopted. The Industrial Exhibition bill recently passed by the Assembly was received, and,
on motion of Senator Marphy, was referred, instead of the Judiciary Committee or Cities Committee, to the Senators from New York.
THE CHARTER THEN CAME ON
as the special order. No Custom House men were
yet visible, but the galleries and floors were
crowded. Senator D. P. Wood moved as an amendment to Senator Murphy's proposition that the
heads of departments retained at present be also
elected. At the same time Senator Bowen, who
raised a similar point of order in the morning, was,
strangely enough, in the chair, placed there by
Woodin, who is President protein, and he immediately demanded if that amendment had been introduced in Committee of the Whele.
Senator Lowery offered an amendment had been introduced in Committee of the Whele.
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Senator Lowery offered an amendment soon after
to reconsider the vote on which the p

Senator Lowery then called for a reconsideration of the vete by which the amendment retaining Comptroller Green in office was lost, and it was so reconsidered and again defeated by the following reconsidered and again deleated by the ionowing vote:—

YMAR.—Mesers Alien, Baker, Chaffeld, Foster, Harrower, Johnson, Lord, Lewery, Murphy, Palmer, Perry, Scoresby, Tiemann and D. P. Wood—14.

NAYS—Mesers Adams, Benedict, Bowen, Dickinson, Graham, Lewis, McGowen, O'Brien, Robertson, Wagner, Wiesmann, Winslow, J. Wood and Woodin—14.

Senator D. P. Wood renewed his motion to strike from the twenty-fifth section the clause retaining the four heads of departments. Senator Lowery hoped the Senate would see the propriety of adopting this amendment. He did not think singling out one head of a department in New York for DECAPITATION SIMPLY BECAUSE HE IS A DEMOCRAT WAS IN CONSONIES WELL BY A DEMOCRAT WAS IN CONSONIES OF THE CHARLES OF THE CHARLES OF THE CHARLES OF THE LEGISLATURE TO SEE that Mayor Havemeyer appointed republicans or democrats. It was solely its business to give New York (if yan organic law by which it may govern itself. Senator Woodin admitted that the

cans or democrais. It was solely its business to give New York city an organic law by which it may govern itself. Senator Woodin admitted that the republicans had made pledges to give New York a reform government, but it was as a party, and it had given that city a reform government as a party in wresting it from the democratic party; but as a party it could not piace the operation of that reform in the lands of a man whe nas announced himself outside the republican party.

Mr. Lowery replied that he was a republican and in favor of putting a republican in every office; but he could not do a mean action as proposed to be done in the charter as it now stands. He believed it possible to give the people of New York a charter which would give the republican party a majority of fifty thousand this year; but should you try to force upon the city of New York

A MEAN CHARTER.

You lose ten votes in the country for every one you gain in New York city. The Superintendent of the Folice, whom this charter proposes to continue in office, tried to break up the State Republican Convention only two years ago, and he was not disposed to defend and support such conduct. He did not believe governing New York city in Albany.

Mr. Jonnson in reply asked when Mayor Havemeyer had put limself outside of the pale of the Republican party, and quoted a letter from Thomas Marphy, chairman of the Republican County Convention, bledging that party to his support. Since the Mayor had refused to appoint to the Health Department a man holding three public offices the Custom House officers have cried for his blood.

Mr. Lewis could not understand on what grounds any Republican Senator could vote to put out of office his own friends. One of the strongest points in the Democratic party was that it rewarded its friends and put them in office.

points in the Democratic party was that it re-warded its friends and put them in office. In reply to Senator Lowery he said he was in favor of voting to favor of voting to

KEEP "HANK" SMITH

in office because he knew of nothing against his
character. He would terminate the Comptroller's
term of office because he was a democrat,
and the office should be filled by the
people. He would vote for this charter
because the people want a charter. In the city of
New York to-day there are scores of men holding
offices who will be legislated out of them by the
passage of this charter.

Mr. Perry called for a division on the question,
and

was taken on the continuing of the Commissioner of Public Works. Mr. D. P. Wood felt that ne was only loyal to his party in acting as he does. He recently that in doing so he would have to vote contrary to the wishes of some of his warm personal cards.

ADJOURNED.

The hour of eleven being near, it was resolved to make the charter the special order for to-morrow

was the special order in the Assembly to-day. Mr. Opdyke, in explaining the scope of the bill, said that at present there was great distrust of the Police Justices in the public mind. They were ignorant, incompetent and negligent of their duties. They were a shame and a disgrace to the city. This was generally conceded among good men of both parties. They took office simply to further their own interests and the views of certain political factions. Life and property was not saie in New York while the present judges are in power. They were of a character that no good man could sustain, and the republican party owed it to the people that a change should be made. The bill would meet with universal approbation in New York by every man not blinded by partisanship. As matters now are, the incumbents are fellows who are always ready to listen to the beliests of party leaders, centrol party conventions and discharge a man, no matter how guilty, so long as the leaders demand it. THE POLICE JUSTICES BILL

FIRE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, April 9, 1873. A fire broke out early this morning on Caual A fire broke out early this morning on Canal street, between Maxwell and Liberty, which destroyed Sach's Hall and 572 and 574 Canal street. The latter was occupied by Isaac Abrahams as a liquor store, and Patrick Bail as a grocery; R. Berger, boots and shoes, all of whose stocks were nearly a total loss. The aggregate losses on the building and stocks will reach \$20,000. The insurances are as follows:—Ademania, Pittsonry, \$3,000; Germania, St. Louis, \$1,000; Franklin, Philadelphia, \$2,500. Abraham, whose loss is \$4,000, has no insurance, and Sach, ewner of the hall, lost \$5,000. He had only \$2,500 of insurance.